

JUL 30 2007

Atty. Dkt. No. 061602-3486

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

1-8. (Canceled)

9. (New) A method of encoding a video sequence, comprising:

providing a first indication in an encoded bitstream, the first indication indicating whether or not all coded pictures at and subsequent to an intra-coded picture in display order can be correctly decoded when a decoding process is started from the intra-coded picture; and

encoding a first coded picture using motion-compensated prediction with reference to one or more previously coded reference pictures, the first picture having a display order prior to the intra-coded picture and an encoding order succeeding the intra-coded picture;

performing motion compensated prediction for at least part of a second picture with reference to the first coded picture.

10. (New) A method according to claim 9, further comprising:

providing a second indication in the encoded bitstream, indicating whether or not the first coded picture can be correctly decoded when the decoding process is started from the intra-coded picture.

11. (New) A method according to claim 9, wherein the first indication is provided in network abstraction layer unit-type syntax.

12. (New) A method according to claim 9, wherein the first indication is provided in a picture header.

13. (New) A method according to claim 9, wherein the first indication is provided in a slice header.

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14. (New) A method according to claim 9, further comprising providing an indication of a random access point using a sub-sequence identifier.

15. (New) A method of encoding a video sequence, comprising:

providing, in an encoded bitstream, a first indication corresponding to an intra coded picture, the first indication indicating whether or not at least a part of at least one picture is encoded with reference to a picture preceding the intra coded picture in encoding order, the at least one picture having an encoding order succeeding the intra coded picture; and

performing motion compensated prediction for a second picture with reference to the at least one picture.

16. (New) A method according to claim 15, wherein the first indication is provided in network abstraction layer unit-type syntax.

17. (New) A method according to claim 15, wherein the first indication is provided in a picture header.

18. (New) A method according to claim 15, wherein the first indication is provided in a slice header.

19. (New) A method according to claim 15, providing an indication of a random access point using a sub-sequence identifier.

20. (New) A method of decoding an encoded bitstream, comprising:

retrieving, from the encoded bitstream, a first indication corresponding to an intra-coded picture, the first indication indicating that all decoded coded pictures at and subsequent to the intra-coded picture in display order can be correctly decoded when a decoding process is started from the intra-coded picture; and

based on the decoded first indication, starting decoding from the intra-coded picture and subsequent pictures in display order.

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21. (New) A method according to claim 20, further comprising

decoding from the encoded bitstream a second indication corresponding to a first coded picture, the second indication indicating whether or not the first coded picture can be correctly decoded when decoding is started from the intra-coded picture,

discarding the first coded picture without decoding; and

continuing the decoding process with the encoded pictures succeeding the first coded picture in the decoding order.

22. (New) A method according to claim 20, wherein the indication is retrieved from network abstraction layer unit-type syntax.

23. (New) A method according to claim 20, wherein the indication is retrieved from a picture header.

24. (New) A method according to claim 20, wherein the indication is retrieved from a slice header.

25. (New) A method according to claim 20, wherein a random access location is determined by examining sub-sequence identifiers for encoded pictures.

26. (New) A method of decoding an encoded bitstream, comprising:

retrieving, from the encoded bitstream, a first indication corresponding to an intra-coded picture, the first indication indicating whether or not at least a part of at least one picture is encoded with reference to a picture preceding the intra-coded picture in encoding order, the at least one picture having a decoding order succeeding the intra-coded picture, the at least one picture used as a reference picture for motion-compensated prediction for at least one other picture; and

based on the decoded first indication, starting decoding from the intra-coded picture and subsequent pictures in display order.

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27. (New) A method according to claim 26, further comprising, if the indication indicates that at least a part of the at least one picture is encoded with reference to a picture preceding the intra-coded picture in encoding order:

discarding the at least one picture without decoding; and

continuing the decoding process with the encoded pictures succeeding the first picture in the decoding order.

28. (New) A method according to claim 26, wherein the indication is retrieved from network abstraction layer unit-type syntax.

29. (New) A method according to claim 26, wherein the indication is retrieved from a picture header.

30. (New) A method according to claim 26, wherein the indication is retrieved from a slice header.

31. (New) A method according to claim 26, wherein a random access location is determined by examining sub-sequence identifiers for encoded pictures.

32. (New) A method of decoding an encoded bitstream, the method comprising:

receiving an indication corresponding to an intra-coded picture, the indication indicating whether or not at least a part of at least one picture is encoded with reference to a picture preceding the intra-coded picture in encoding order, the at least one picture having a decoding order succeeding the intra-coded picture, the at least one picture used as a reference picture for motion-compensated prediction for at least one other picture; and

based on the decoded indication, starting decoding from the intra-coded picture and subsequent pictures in display order.

33. (New) A method according to claim 32, further comprising, if the indication indicates that at least a part of the at least one picture is encoded with reference to a picture preceding the intra-coded picture in encoding order:

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discarding the at least one picture without decoding; and

continuing the decoding process with the encoded pictures succeeding the first picture in the decoding order.